A DARNING SCREEN.

How It Should Be Constructed and How It May Be Made at Home.

A common little two panel clothes-horse about 3 feet high is the best thing for the foundation upon which to build this screen. It can be bought at any house furnishing store for 50 cents, or even 25 cents. Stain it or enamel it and let it dry thoroughly before mounting the materials, which, however, may be prepared while the paint is drying. The legs of the screen should be cut off just below the first crossbar, so as to bring it near the floor. A stiff pasteboard or thin wooden panel fitting into each side of the screen should be covered with some heavy material in plain color, and when put in place should be at-

tached to the next to the top crossbar by a series of large brass headed nails holding a band of fancy ribbon. The lower corners are held in place by cases tacked to the framework, into which the panel slips. Across the top, hung on a wire just below the finishing rail, is a sort of valance of figured stuff, hiding another wire, on which stockings may be hung to air when first brought up from the laundry. On each panel is a bag, one being full and gathered top and bottom, a strong elastic being run through the casing. This will hold miscellaneous work, bits for patching, etc. The other pocket is square and flat like a portfolio, and the things which one likes to have handy can slip in here, for they are easily obtained when needed.—American Queen.

A Suggestive Incident.

A New York woman recovering from a long illness felt the need during her sojourn out of town for the summer of a young woman who could look after her children of 5 and 9, in addition to the nursemaid, who was to care for the baby of a year. Not wishing to have an expensive professional governess or companion, she sought to fill the place by inquiries among her friends. The result was overwhelming. Not one but dozens of young women came to her in early June, many who were pitifully ready to take any decent occupation that would tide them through the summer's dullness. Six such visitors called at the house in one day, all with a pathetic attempt at bravery until the sympathy which they met broke them down, when they confessed their straits. Two begged to be taken without compensation, and all were willing to go for a trifle of wages. Several were young women students who had come from a distance to the metropolitan center at a great sacrifice on the part of home friends and could not go back for the summer or expect more assistance. The knowledge of so much need which she could not relieve nearly prostrated the tender hearted woman, who felt that in finally taking one she left many bitterly disappointed. The incident suggests the question, Are we getting too many ambitions, capable young women in the wage earning field?—New York Post.

Mrs. Oliphant's Great Suffering.

It was only the other day that a weekly paper here had on its reviewing shelves at one time three new books by Mrs. Oliphant, yet you learn now that she had been suffering cruelly for years, culminating practically in her death warrant 14 months ago. Her wonderful courage to the very end was worthy of her wise and splendid energy displayed all through her life. One may feel that she wrote far too much and yet marvel at the fine level of solid excellence maintained in it all. She was to the last the warm hearted, helpful friend of scores of struggling young women and the eager champion of good causes wherever to be found, yet she shrank from publicity as keenly as if her name had never been mentioned in print, instead of adorning more than 100 title pages.—Exchange.

Hat Boxes.

Boxes are now made for women's hats exactly like, in general style, to those long bought for men's high silk hats. They are of leather and lined with soft quilted silk, but must, of course, be of a much larger shape to hold the biggest possible picture headgear. "Tea baskets" are another English novelty, like a bag in form, but so constructed as to make a safe receptacle for cups and saucers and alcohol lamp, for a couple of persons bound for an afternoon in the woods or on the shore.

An Authority on Hygiene.

Mrs. Nellie Sawyer Kedzie is to be professor of household economy and hygiene in the Bradley Polytechnic institute in Peoria, Ills. Mrs. Kedzie leaves a similar chair in the Agriculture college of Kansas. She was the wife of Robert F. Kedzie, professor of mathematics in the Mississippi Agricultural college. After his death, in 1881, Mrs. Kedzie started the household economic department in the Kansas college and has conducted it ever since.

Enterprising Sisters.

Misses Charlotte and Laura White, owners and operators of the Crystal Salt works, in Blaine county, O. T., hope to make enough by their enterprise to take them through college. The sisters took up claims in the Cheyenne country and were fortunate enough to settle on a piece of land where there is a strong salt spring. About 30 barrels of salt are turned out every day.

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Mythical Creatures.

Now that the cold light of science has thrown its ray upon the most remote parts of our globe, there is no longer room for legendary creatures—save the sea serpent—and we are told that the mermaid is nothing more than a dugong, a unicorn either a rhinoceros or a Tibetan antelope, while the cockatrice, the phœnix and the roc appear to be pure imaginations.

But in the Elizabethan age—an age when the dodo had but recently been discovered — these, and many other mythical creatures were, if not, living, at all events actual realities to the ordinary public, and as such were referred to in the works of the great dramatist and other contemporary writers. We meet, for instance, in the "Winter's Tale" the line, "Make me not sighted like the basilisk," and in "The Tempest," "Now I will believe that there are unicorns." But not only was more or less of credulity given to the existence of these and such like fabulous monsters, but a web of mystic lore encircled the most common and best known of beasts, birds and fishes. Who, for instance, is forgetful of the popular superstitions connected with the salamander, the newt and the blindworm, and who fails to remember White's account of the "shrewash" at Selborne? And if such superstitions still survive among uneducated peasants of the present day we may be assured that two centuries ago they were fully believed by the higher classes.—Nature.

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

The use of coffee as a disinfectant is generally known, but it is doubtful if the majority of people are aware of its true value in this direction. They probably know that it is handy and harmless, but besides these qualities it is really one of the most powerful and effective agents known, as has been shown by repeated experiments. In one case a quantity of meat was placed in a close room and allowed to decompose. A chafing dish was then introduced and 500 grams of coffee were thrown on the fire. In a few minutes the room had been entirely disinfected. In another room the fumes of sulphureted hydrogen and ammonia were developed, and the smell—which no words can express—was destroyed in half a minute by the use of 90 grams of coffee. As a proof that the noxious smells are really decomposed and not merely overpowered by the fumes of coffee, it is stated that the first vapors of the coffee are not smelled at all and are therefore chemically absorbed, while the other smells gradually diminish as the fumigation continues. The merest "pinch" of coffee is usually sufficient to cleanse a sick-room, even in aggravated cases. The best way to employ it is to freshly pound the coffee in a mortar, if no mill is at hand, and sprinkle it on a redhot iron surface.—New York Ledger.

Earth Movements.

Professor Joseph Le Conte recently read a paper before the Geological Society of America, from which we learn that there are two primary and permanent kinds of movements of the earth's crust—namely, those which cause continental surfaces and oceanic basins, and those which by interior contraction determine mountains of folded structure. These two are determined, the one by unequal radial contraction, the other by unequal concentric contraction—that is, contraction of the interior more than the exterior. There are also two secondary kinds of movement which modify the effects of the other two and confuse our understanding of them. These are, first, oscillatory movements, affecting large areas, and isostatic movements, or gravitative readjustments, by erosion and sedimentation. In the minds of some writers oscillatory movements have masked and obscured the effects of continent and ocean basin making, and isostasy has concealed the effects and prevented the proper interpretation of all the others. It is believed that to make secure progress we must keep these several kinds of movements distinct in our minds.—San Francisco Chronicle.

For Success In War.

For success in war the indispensable complement of intellectual grasp and insight is a moral power which enables a man to trust the inner light, a power which dominates hesitation and sustains action in the most tremendous emergencies and which, from the formidable character of the difficulties it is called to confront, is in no men so conspicuously prominent as in those who are entitled to rank among great captains. The two elements—mental and moral power—are often found separately, rarely in due combination. In Nelson they met, and their coincidence with the exceptional opportunities afforded him constituted his good fortune and his greatness.—Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson."

A London Incident.

Landlords in poor districts in London are not allowed to take the tools of a defaulting tenant for rent. Yet a woman complained to the magistrate in west London that her landlord had seized her sewing machine for rent, and so had deprived her of the means of livelihood. The machine did not belong to her. She had it on the hire system. The magistrate told her that she could not recover it, and she would not only have to lose the machine, but also to pay its value to the firm from which she hired it.—Woman's Journal.

Getting Out of It.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen," said the hypnotist, "I will make this young man think he is under the influence of alcohol."

But the subject sat still, and apparently sorrowful.

"That doesn't look much like a jag to me," said the red nosed man in the front row.

"Can't you see," retorted the hypnotist, "that he has a load on his mind?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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Customs In Hungary.

At the beginning of the century the magnats, or higher aristocracy of Hungary, lived in a semiregal luxury. Their official court dress, which is quite oriental in its richness and splendor, alone recalls the feudal period of the Hungarian aristocracy. Their country chateaux are lordly in nothing but their hospitality. If a stranger drives up in his carriage to the entrance door of a Hungarian chateau, immediately and before any questions are asked concerning the visitor's business, even before the master of the house has made his appearance, a legion of servants rush forward and carry the visitor's baggage to one of the half dozen rooms always ready to receive guests, invited or otherwise. Twelve o'clock is the usual time for dinner, and four or five empty seats are always prepared for guests who might arrive. When the Hungarians wish to honor more particularly a guest, a succession of 15 or 20 courses are served at dinner, but as the Magyars have in everything the utmost respect for individual liberty, no guest is ever pressed to eat or drink. After dinner guests and hosts take a long drive over the estates of the chateau or pay a visit to the neighboring castle. If it is a Sunday, a visit is made to the nearest village, where a peasant country dance is in full swing.

Supper at the chateau takes place between 7 and 8, after which a dance is given or a whist party is indulged in. The next morning everything is silent in the house until 10 o'clock. Much as in England and Scotland, breakfast is taken when one pleases, at no fixed hour. During the whole morning the noble owner of the mansion is extremely busy. The upper Hungarian aristocracy still manage the business details of their estates themselves, and, as may be imagined, this is no small work, since many of these domains are larger than some petty German states. Such is the everyday life of a Hungarian nobleman. In winter he generally goes with his family to spend a few months in Budapest.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Longstreet on His Farm.

A visitor who recently called to see General Longstreet at his farm near Gainesville, Ga., says: "I looked for a large, old fashioned southern place, with pillars and a wide hall. Instead the house was an ordinary story and a half farmhouse, such as a northern carpenter might build. A board nailed to a tree offered wine for sale at a very low price, and I saw an extensive vineyard across the road. A lean, farmerlike person told me that General Longstreet was in his vineyard, and there I came upon him, scissors in hand, busily pruning his vines. He is a big old man, stooping a little now and slow of gait. He wears long white whiskers, cut away from his chin. His hair is white as wool, but his skin is ruddy, as though sleep and good digestion were still his to command. We talked for a time about his garden and vineyard. 'I get out every afternoon,' he said, 'and work about. I find the sun and air do me good.' One of his arms is a little disabled, and he is quite deaf in one ear. He could not hear very well in the open air, and at his suggestion we returned to the house. 'I live with my tenant. He is a veteran of the northern army,' he said at the door, and there was a slight smile about his eyes."—New York Tribune.

A New Source of Rubber.

The discovery of a new source of Lagos rubber, from a tree known to the natives as the "ire," or "ireh," has given a great impetus to the trade of the west coast of Africa in a rubber of extremely good quality. The Kicksia africana forms a tree 50 to 60 feet high, with a trunk averaging 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It is said to be one of the most beautiful trees of the forest and is capable of producing in a good season as much as from 10 to 15 pounds of rubber per tree. For the purpose of extracting the rubber a deep vertical cut is made through the bark and several oblique cuts on each side running into the main channel, at the base of which a vessel is placed to receive the exuding milk, which is coagulated by allowing a quantity to stand for some days in a cavity made in the trunk of a tree, so that the watery portion evaporates or soaks into the wood, leaving the solid portion behind, which is kneaded and pressed together into a solid mass, or the milk is placed in a vessel and boiled, the rubber beginning to coagulate almost immediately heat is applied.—Nature.

The Will and the Method.

A game called poker is charged by an official of the American Surety company with responsibility for a majority of the embezzlements that take place in the United States. It does not require any familiarity with the sport mentioned, which is, we believe, much like golf, except that the object is to get your opponent instead of a ball into the holes, to justify the belief that the Surety man confounds effect with cause. The embezzlers stake stolen money because they are dishonest, and the particular medium of their operations can hardly be charged even with complicity.—New York Times.

Eating Between Meals.

Eating between meals, says a wise doctor, is a bad habit for one to acquire. It will certainly injure the digestive process and soon upsets a natural, healthy appetite for regular meals. It is a very easy habit to get into and is rather difficult to break up. If any eating is indulged in between meals, perfectly ripe, fresh fruit is the least harmful kind of refreshment.

Beethoven almost went crazy about the Countess Giulietta Guicciardi. He calls her "my immortal beloved" and concludes his letters: "Ever yours! Ever mine! Ever each other's! Amen."

It is commonly said that the gift of humor is rare among musicians.

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A Novel Ladder.

A ladder is made to be walked on, but a human ladder is a novelty, and sometimes a grand novelty. Such a ladder came into requisition in New York not very long ago. But, after all, though the act was novel, the actor was but one in the long line of men and women who in life's emergencies are always on hand to exhibit that spirit of courageous self forgetfulness which makes the looker on feel that there is something grand left in humanity yet.

It was but the old story of a tenement house on fire and a small crowd of frightened escaping tenants. They came down the fire escapes in desperate haste, before the firemen arrived upon the scene, but between the last rung of the ladder and the ground was a drop of ten feet.

The light, flimsy ladder swayed beneath the weight of the most venturesome tenant, who stood irresolute, frightened to take the big drop and unable to return, for above was an ever increasing weight of human beings pressing downward. It was a moment of peril, and it threatened to be one of catastrophe. But just then the janitor stepped forward, self possessed and self forgetful. Standing on the stoop, he reached up and found that his arms could just grasp the end of the shaky ladder.

"Climb over me," he cried and stood his ground, holding on to the flimsy ladder, while men, women and children scrambled over him to a place of safety. By means of that human ladder they all reached the ground.—Youth's Companion.

How to Examine a Watch.

To one who has never studied the mechanism of a watch, its mainspring or the balance wheel is a mere piece of metal. He may have looked at the face of the watch, and while he admires the motions of its hands and the time it keeps he may have wondered in idle amazement as to the character of the machinery which is concealed within. Take it to pieces and show him each part separately and he will recognize neither design nor adaptation nor relation between them, but put them together, set them to work, point out the offices of each spring, wheel and cog, explain their movements, and then show him the result. Now he perceives that it is all one design—that notwithstanding the number of parts, their diverse forms and various offices, and the agents concerned, the whole piece is of one thought, the expression of one idea. He now rightly concludes that when the mainspring was fashioned and tempered its relation to all the other parts must have been considered; that the cogs on this wheel are cut and regulated—adapted—to the ratchets on that, etc., and his final conclusion will be that such a piece of mechanism could not have been produced by chance, for the adaptation of the parts is such as to show it to be according to design and obedient to the will of one intelligence.—Harper's Round Table.

Bombs In Russia.

There was great excitement one day at a small Russian port on the Baltic. The captain of a newly arrived foreign vessel was arrested for the alleged crime of having attempted to bring a large number of dynamite bombs into the country of the czar. They brought the unhappy man before the judge, who happened to be one of the few intelligent men in the town.

"Where are the bombs?" said the judge.

"On board the ship," said the police.

"There is a small cargo of them."

"Go and fetch one," said the judge.

"It is dangerous to touch it," said the police.

"I cannot convict," said the judge, "unless I have the material evidence. Bring me a bomb."

With much trepidation and many precautions they at last brought one on a cushion of cotton wool. The judge laughed a most unjudicial laugh.

"That," he said, "is a cocoanut."

And so it was.—London Tit-Bits.

Justifiable Joy.

It is a custom among the Methodist preachers to open their annual conferences with the hymn:

And are we yet alive
To see each other's face?

In a certain town where the conference was held the preachers were treated with extraordinary hospitality. Every housekeeper had the table groaning with fried chicken and yellow gravy. All the choice fowls were killed off to satisfy the white cravatted epicures. The day after adjournment the evening paper of the town had a picture showing two scrawny looking young roosters peeping at each other out from under the barn and then, crossing their necks, saying:

And are we yet alive
To see each other's face?
—Buffalo Express.

Pretty Low.

Revenge carried beyond the grave is instanced in the obituary notice, written by a Tennessee editor, of a man who died owing him a ten years' subscription for his paper. He said that the deceased had fallen so low in his mortal life that he had to climb up hill to get into perdition.—Kansas City Times.

A Joyous Moment.

"There is my last poem," said the young but melancholy contributor.

"Thank the Lord!" replied the dignified editor as he clung to his chair that he might not dance a hornpipe.—Detroit Free Press.

Plague Peculiarities.

During the cholera plague of 1865 the greatest mortality at Rome and Madrid was on Sundays; at London and Berlin, on Wednesdays, at Paris, on Saturdays.

Swiss Savings Banks.

Switzerland has as many as 557 savings banks, in which 1,196,549 persons, or more than a third of the total population, are depositors.

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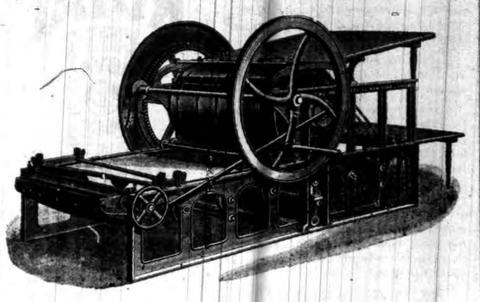

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